

This species was originally described by Mr. Bates from a specimen obtained by us in the Polochic valley, Guatemala¹. It is a common insect in the shady forests, and exhibits a considerable amount of variation, which has led to its having been redescribed by Mr. Butler. We have a good series of specimens picked from a large number of individuals. These show a gradual variation from the type specimen, which is dark brown on the upper side, faintly ocellated between the first and second median branches of secondaries, beneath rusty brown, both wings crossed near the middle by parallel ferruginous lines edged with ochreous, the outer line on the inner side, the inner line on the outer side; both wings are paler towards the outer margin. Some of our specimens from Costa Rica have the whole of the interior area of the primaries and a portion of the secondaries on the upper side ferruginous; these are much paler beneath, being of a rich ochreous brown, especially on the anterior wings; they also have two small white spots near the apical ocellus of the anterior wings, the second and third ocelli of the secondaries being also white. Between these two extremes there is every grade of variety, rendering it quite impossible to recognize more than one species. *Taygetis incerta*⁵, of which we have the type, we consider nothing more than a pale variety of the present species. The markings are precisely in the same places in each; and we have likewise intermediate examples leading up to this form.

20. **Euptychia polyphemus.** (*E. cyclops*, Tab. VIII. fig. 22.)

Euptychia polyphemus, Butl. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 488¹.

Euptychia umbracea, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 98²; Butl. Lep. Exot. p. 149, t. 53. f. 2³.

Euptychia cyclops, Butl. Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. xiii. p. 126, t. 12. f. 2⁴.

Alis fuscis: subtus ut supra, linea submarginali sinuata obscura duabusque mediis subparallelis; anticis punctis minutis albis ad apicem, posticis aliis quatuor submarginalibus ocelloque nigro albo pupillato, inter ramos medianos secundum et tertium notatis.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*v. Patten*^{2 3}), Rio Sucio (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*⁴, *Zahn*).—COLOMBIA¹; ECUADOR; PERU⁴.

After a close examination we are unable to discover any differences by which to recognize Mr. Butler's three species as distinct from each other. We possess the types of *E. umbracea* and of *E. cyclops*, and have compared these with that of *E. polyphemus* in the British Museum, and are satisfied as to their all belonging to the same species. The South-American race appears to be a trifle smaller; and the ocellus beneath at the apical angle of the secondaries is perhaps also smaller in an average number of specimens; the transverse lines, too, on the secondaries are usually closer together. But these points of difference break down when a series of specimens is examined.

The species is not unlike *E. satyrina*, differing in the shape of the wings, the more even edge of the secondaries, and in the generally darker tint of the wings beneath.